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IN THIS ISSUE { A CHURCHMAN ON THE CHURCHES.

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A TIP TO THE KING.

Our British comrades did not allow the postponement of the coronation to interfere with their "Open letter to the King." It was issued on scheduled time and will give "His Majesty" something to meditate over during his convalescence. There is an engaging frankness about the document that must even appeal to the King. "We Social Democrats," it says, "are neither monarchists nor courtiers. We are working for a Social-Democratic republic, in which neither King, nor autocrat, nor plutocrat will have a place. But we recognize plain facts, and we should be no more inclined than are the overwhelming majority of common English men to depose you, in order to set up King Capital, with his horde of greedy sycophants, as President in your stead." And in this connection it says, "Some forty years ago you jokingly said that when the time came for you to succeed to the crown of England, thrones would be going by competitive examination. It was certain that at that time the chances of Republicanism in this island were infinitely greater than they appear to be today."

The salient points of the address, which continues at some length, are as follows:

Sir, we make no appeal to you, we offer you no congratulations, we owe you no allegiance. We content ourselves with pointing out the valuable work you might do. The breakdown of Parliament as an organizing and administrative center, as well in ordinary times as in periods of national difficulty; the cultured imbecility and wholesale corruption of the Conservative party, the complete collapse of Liberalism, alike as a political creed and as a political faction; the general indifference of the mass of the people to their own affairs—all have created a desire for less talk and more determined and capable action, no matter from what quarter the change may come, while hopeless incapacity of all representative bodies, national, municipal and local, to check the physical, mental and moral degeneration so marked in our great cities, engenders a feeling little short of despair in all thoughtful minds.

Many, therefore, who would resist to the death any attempt at Caesarism would welcome a vigorous initiative in the direction of social reconstruction from the first person in this realm. It is for you to do your share in bringing about a better state of things. The silly twaddle of windy imperialists trying to persuade mankind that the millions of scattered colonists, who refuse to pay a fair proportion of the costs of their spread-eagle policy, will rejuvenate an empire which is rotting at its heart, can scarcely impose upon a man like yourself. Plain common sense, of which in everyday matters you possess a fair share, will tell you that when a large proportion of the adult males of the working class in our great cities are physically unfit to bear arms; when a still greater proportion of the same urban population are stunted; when the country districts, that formerly made up in part for city degradation, are now devoid of inhabitants; when a large and increasing proportion of our children are growing up half-fed, half-clothed and half-taught; and when all these drawbacks are being enhanced and accentuated day by day—common sense, we say, will teach even a King-Emperor that under such circumstances mere tinkering from without cannot uphold the tottering edifice within.

As a member of the royal commission on the housing of the people two and twenty years ago you cannot fail to have noted that the greedy vested interests of landlords, capitalists and house-farmers stood right in the way of even partial reform. It is true, "so long as there are poor they will be poorly housed," but national agencies might mitigate the evil. The same truth applies also to education, and it is scarcely creditable, even to the English royal family, that the English should now be the worst educated of any civilized nation; nor that in this respect we should at this moment be going back instead of forward. Our proposals as Social Democrats for the alleviation of these ever-present mischiefs have been before the public for fully twenty-years, they have stood the test of the most adverse criticism and are being adopted by many who were long opposed to them. Your majesty might do worse than study our "palliatives."

The Empire is being utterly ruined today by a systematic blood-sucking which benefits only the most useless classes in this country. Perpetual famine is being deliberately manufactured in India by the withdrawal of more than thirty millions sterling yearly without return from the impoverished 250,000,000 people who suffer under our direct rule; by the enforcement of laws and methods of collecting the revenue wholly unsuited to the country; and by a government made up of successive waves of carpet-baggers, organized on a scale wholly unprecedented even under the domination of Rome or Spain. For fourteen years the present secretary of state for India has pocketed £5000 a year, pumped out of the stomachs of the perishing ryots, for continually lying to Englishmen as to the condition of our great dependency of starvelings. If he had not done this shameful work some other needy aristocrat would have eagerly accepted a less salary as a reward for the like infamy. It rests now with you, sir, to order that this vampirism and famine-manufacture should cease. The mass of Englishmen derive no benefit whatever from all the monstrous wrong-doing, and would gladly support you in a policy of justice which should re-establish native rule, under right English leadership and your Imperial crown, for the benefit of these and and suffering peoples.

Events, sir, are moving much faster than we anticipated, and our economic and social forecasts are being completely verified even as we write. The huge combinations of capital which have arisen out of competition are leading inevitably to further absorption and to world-wide monopoly. The mercantile marine of Great Britain, which was relied upon to secure to us permanently the first place in commerce and the eternal mastery of the sea, is passing into the ownership of an international trust whose chief owners and managers are members of the great plutocratic republic on the other side of the Atlantic. In every department of trade the same relentless tendency is observable, and the methods for defeating capitalist domination which we formerly used to subjugate others are now being turned against ourselves. The permanent danger to which the nation is exposed by its dependence upon distant countries for its food supply, and the serious check to all independent action involved in the growth of international trusts, are becoming day by day more apparent. England, also, is no longer the workshop of the world, and is manifestly unable to retain her industrial supremacy. But this economic development, conducted to a large extent by men of the meanest character, in doing our work for us better than Social Democrats could do it for ourselves. The managers of the great trusts are acting as the most effective propagandists we could possibly have obtained. The capitalist system, with the bitter class war which is its invariable accompaniment, is entering its last stage. International capital and monopoly can be successfully fought and overcome only by international Socialism, which likewise is advancing by huge and bounds.

In all this your influence will count for more than that of the humblest member of the Social Democratic party. These vast economic and social movements can be neither checked nor advanced by all the kings and emperors on the planet. But by using your position to improve the well-being of Englishmen at home, and to save from utter ruin their greatest dependency abroad, doing your utmost at the same time to foster friendly relations with foreign countries and to discourage that foolish and wicked imperialism which is a curse to ourselves and others, you can undoubtedly benefit the people over whom you have been called to rule, and can secure for yourself a name in history which mankind will look back to with admiration and respect. Surely, sire, no king or emperor can desire more than to hand on such a record as this to the generations which will come after us.

The American Federation of Labor ought to move its headquarters away from Washington and forbid its officers from training with the Civic Federation. And it ought to devise some means of voting whereby the will of the members generally could not be snuffed out by the will of a half-dozen of leaders.

Half a million of London's slum dwellers were given the coronation feast the King of England promised them, the other day, and for a few moments forgot their wretchedness. Afterward their stomachs slowly collapsed and the hunger-pangs got down to business again. Every one of that half million were fine human characters spoiled, by society, in the making. Had they been born into a society not full of wolfish commercialism, the great bulk of them would be today cultured, happy men and women, living lives of usefulness and wholesomeness. Today they are the sorry debris of the cannibalism by which titled and untitled losfers live in unearned luxury and prodigality.

"The workers of the United States are the smartest in the world, but the fact remains that with all their wisdom they are chaff in the politicians' hands," says the Amalgamated Journal, referring to the coal strike injunctions. And yet the Journal hasn't sense enough to advise the workers to stand together at the ballot box and elect their own judges. Instead, it wants them to vote so as to defeat these particular judges when they stand for re-election. This is the way labor fought its battles in the past, and capitalism was never hit by it, for the new judge was always as bad as the old one.

When the Milwaukee vacation school opened the other day, 300 children, eager to be enrolled, had to be turned away. But never mind there are factories ready to receive them, factories where they can work long hours for short pay and produce wealth in which some of our first families can revel.

"Loot the water fund once more—diversion of $175,000 will soon be made—must meet the expenses." This is from a heading in a Milwaukee paper. It shows what is going on. The water works is a Socialistic affair, and the mayor has to go to it when the non-Socialistic affairs of the city become bankrupt. "Election promises be damned," says Mayor Rose.

The monthly receipts at St. Louis average over $500 a month and Secretary Greenbaum complains that this is wholly inadequate to carry on a national agitation with. But this sum is much larger than used to be received at the old Chicago headquarters and there was no state autonomy in those days and besides most of the money had to go into the publishing of a national organ. If the headquarters at St. Louis does not want to discourage the paying of national dues altogether it will have to get its expenses down, for the members at large at present see very little result from the money they contribute—and most of them have no money to be wasted.

It is very evident that Labor as represented by Gompers is not feared by the capitalists. The postal clerks of Wisconsin held a state convention the other day at Oshkosh and decided that it was preferable to remain out of the American Federation of Labor, as otherwise it might spoil the chances of the clerk's lobby at Washington. Considering the poor success of the lobby of the A. F. of L. there, who can blame the clerks? Labor does not stand ace-high with the capitalist legislators who have ridden into office by means of its votes. Perhaps it would be a good plan for President Gompers to give up his lobby and work through that of the postal clerks!

"Here goes nobody."

Thus wrote Harry Clork, 45 years of age, just before he flung himself over High bridge in New York the other day. He had been walking up and down for some time before that, with his head on his breast and his hands in his pockets. Then he leaped over the railing. His rash act was due to despair. His wife was dead and he was out of work and out of money—in fact, under the new rule of the American captains of industry, he was past the work age. And so "here goes nobody," for he was even more truthful than he knew. If there ever was a "nobody" on the face of the globe, it is the poor, plucked, forlorn American workingman.

Two human outcasts went to sleep under some box cars on a siding at Oneida, N. Y., and in the night some cars were switched on the siding and their heads were cut off. These men became tramps while looking for work just as all tramps begin—looking for an opportunity to help enrich society by their labor, and society forces them out upon the highways like dogs to sleep upon the ground. And some of the innocent children of today have such a fate before them, unless we can hasten the day of Socialism!

At the last meeting of the Milwaukee Trades Council a protest was endorsed against the making of brooms in the reformatory at Green Bay. It is hard to see why free laborers, who get enough of competition as it is—so much that the inability to live decently on the small wages secured tempts some to crime—must always and forever have to fight this meanest of all competitors, the competition of prison labor. The trades unions are serving the interests of society when they fight it, and should have the assistance of every honest man and woman. Under the capitalist wage system the laborers have to compete with each other for the chance to work at all. There are never jobs enough to go around, so that it becomes a struggle to see who shall work and who shall starve. The workers are forced by their necessities to under-bid each other in order to get work for the employers, who are also subject to competition, and are naturally anxious to buy their labor as cheap as they can. This brings wages down pretty close to the mere living point. farmed out to contractors, it can be supplied by the authorities for still less. It is a frightful thing when the prison authorities have the power of fixing the rate of wages for the entire community!

An Indiana preacher says that organized labor is the enemy of the church. If that is true, there must be some reason for it. Can it be because the church toadies to the rich? or, because sermons are written to please the rich men who contribute the most to the church's support? If the unions are the enemies of the church there must be something wrong with the church.

The food gamblers on the boards of trade of this country are now boosting corn so that it will come dear to the people who use it for food. As corn is a heating food, we would rather they would gamble in it now than in the colder months.

"Our modern factories afford us the sad picture of the deepest degradation of men," wrote Richard Wagner, the composer, who was a Socialist and had the heart of a Socialist. But it was some years ago when he wrote that and "civilization" had not gotten so far as it has now. Today the degradation of woman and child labor completes the sad picture of industrial cannibalism.

The era of the world's republics began in 1776 with the signing of the Declaration of Independence. If the world continues to look to America for its example in such things, it is possible that the "era of the world's republics" will come to a close in 1906—maybe sooner!

Intense excitement is said to exist in Cuba, where Gen. Gomez recently addressed the negroes who are demanding recognition from the government. He declared that the politicians would cause the country's downfall, said it would totter to its ruin in a short time and that the rule of Weyler was preferable in some ways to that of the present regime. They are now talking of annexation to the United States, but they better look out. The stars and stripes not only stands for disfranchised negroes in the South, but for the blight of white child labor, as bad as they used to have it in England.

While the working people are overworking and underfeeding, the capitalists are rioting in luxury. The workingman is worrying about how he will get enough to pay his grocer or his butcher, and meantime the dollars rush into the coffers of the rich who do no work. Capitalist Henry Phipps, one of the stockholders in the steel trust, received $1,139,000 at his share of the last year's profits, although he did not so much as turn his hand over to help in the production of steel. Rockefeller's yearly income from the Standard Oil Trust is $40,000,000! and he gets millions out of other industries, in which he is invested. Where do you come in, you poor pinching, shrivelled-up workingman? Where do you come in!

Multimillionaire Hanna, who fears for the safety of his fleecings, says of the National Civic Federation that one of its missions is the "eradication of the evil of Socialism." Hanna thinks he is cute, but he cannot see beyond his nose. As a matter of fact his safety lies in the success of the Socialist movement. Otherwise this country will be visited in a very few years by the wildest kind of a revolution. The storm is already gathering. People are losing their patience. They will not stand the capitalistic domination, the capitalistic rake-off, much longer. Unless the Socialists can lead the people to change the system peacefully and sensibly, they will give way to their passions and heads like Haunn's will be in danger.

TIMELY EXAMPLE OF "BENIGHTED" MEXICO.

Our government stands practically helpless before the Meat Trust. However, Roosevelt and his men might learn something from the Mexicans—the despised "greasers."

Corn is the chief article of food for the great mass of the population of our neighbor republic, Mexico, and under normal conditions the country produces enough of this grain for the poorest peon to suffer no lack of tortillas. Now the crops were by no means poor in Mexico last year, but nevertheless a remarkable scarcity of corn began to be felt even in summer. The price constantly rose, till a hectoliter cost $7, and in many parts of the country $10, although formerly the price was not more than $3 at the highest. The corn-cakes called tortillas, three of which the bakers formerly sold for 1 cent, became smaller and dearer, and finally 1 cent bought only two small ones which contained far less nourishment than one large cake.

Thus for the poor working people the price of their chief article of food had increased threefold, and universal distress ensued. The corn-dealers declared that the supply of the country was completely exhausted. The government, however, put no faith in this statement, since they knew that no bad crops had been reported that year. President Diaz accordingly caused reliable agents to make a thorough investigation of the state of affairs in all parts of the country. They reported that there was plenty of corn on hand, but that it was in the possession of the Hacendados (the planters) who with the dealers were holding it back in order to screw up the price artificially. The Hacendados thereupon feared severe treatment at the hands of the autocratic president, and endeavored to ward off any such measures by promising, through a committee, a reduction in the prices. But they did not keep their promise, indeed the prices rose still higher.

Then President Diaz took the bull by the horns. He issued a proclamation that the exorbitant tariff on grain, which practically prohibited the importation of the people's chief article of food, should be completely abolished. He explained his reasons for this extraordinary measure in a message to Congress, where he expressed himself as follows:

"There is enough corn in the country to satisfy the needs of consumers, and the exorbitant price is not to be attributed to a scarcity of corn, but to the fact that the producers are holding it back and only selling in small quantities. The free importation of foreign corn ordered by the executive will only benefit the places along the coast, but not the population of the interior, since the price of the imported supply will be rendered too dear by the railway freights. It therefore appears necessary for the government to take measures to alleviate the general distress, just as it is our duty, as far as we are able, to prevent other calamities. The executive therefore desires Congress to grant it full powers to import at government expense necessary quantities of corn and sell it to the needy at cost price, till the market price of grain in the interior falls to $5."

The Congress granted the wish of the President immediately, while the corn sharks replied to this decision by raising the price a dollar more. The railways took the side of the government, and lowered the freight on 1000 kilometers from $18 to $11, and the government immediately ordered by telegraph large quantities of corn from the United States.

The Mexicans and other non-Anglo-Saxon Americans are regarded here with extreme contempt, since they stand infinitely far behind "us" in civilization. However, the foregoing shows that at least they do not permit a band of capitalist conspirators to suck the life blood of the people, and that they know how to give prompt assistance. The government of the United States can show nothing of the kind.

Although Socialists the world over take a very pronounced stand against duties on meats, grains and victuals, I do not want to be understood as saying that "free trade" would be a panacea of any kind in this case, when our meat-packers EXPORT over one million of dollars' worth of meat products every year. I simply cite this case as an example of what even a capitalist government can do for the people under certain circumstances—provided the capitalist government is in earnest.

Victor L. Berger

A TIP TO THE SLAVE.

The American Federationalist says that "the United States Congress has passed, and the President has signed, a bill enacting into law what purports to be a measure for the exclusion of Chinese laborers from the mainland of the United States and its possessions. In point of fact the entire measure is as defective, deceptive and inefficient to accomplish the desired purpose as such a piece of patchwork, of which the present law is composed, well can be. It is a menace to not only the workers of the United States, but to our republic and to our civilization, and unless rectified by timely legislation at this session of Congress, the entire responsibility for the injury to our people will rest upon the heads of the managers of the workmen and the people generally of our country will not fail to appreciate, and repay in every lawful and honorable way within the power of American manhood and American citizenship."

This is simply a specimen of the results of Pres. Gomper's lobbying tactics in Congress. He believes that labor should help the capitalist parties to elect their congressmen, and then that labor should go down on its knees to those congressmen and beg for favorable legislation. Labor does the begging all right, but gets the laugh for its trouble. The way Congress sat on the anti-injunction bill shows that. When labor sends its own class-conscious representatives to Congress, it will get favorable legislation and not before.

"Weighs nine pounds and is worth $10,000,000" is the newspaper announcement of the birth of a daughter to John Jacob Astor. Worth over a million dollars a pound—how much are YOU worth, Mr. Workingman, anyway?

"The prosperity of the United States is greater this year than ever before and politicians understand what that means to the administration in power," says Chauncey Depew. He is right. "Prosperity" means successful profit-making—the getting of more than you give. But the working dupe, whether the times are "good" or "bad," produces more by his labor than he is paid for. Prosperity for him means the chance of merely working without a lay-off and if he only has that chance he becomes the easy prey of the capitalistic stump speaker.

Gov. La Follette's renomination by the Republicans of Wisconsin seems assured, and by the same old crowd of hot boys for pie. Little difference in methods of getting delegations could be seen between the governor's crowd and the Pfister crowd and as a matter of fact it will not make the slightest difference to the wage workers of this state who gets in, labor will be fulfilling its bad bargain just the same as before, with long hours, just wages enough to keep above water and in the daily dread of sickness and other calamities that may drag the worker down to poverty and despair. The longer the workers interest themselves in the political quarrels of their masters the longer they will be played for fools.

David Rose, the perfection of hypocritical politics, has written a letter to the Democratic state central committee in which he predicts that La Follette will be the Republican nominee for governor of Wisconsin with a platform repenting the old "vagories and disturbing theories." This, mind you, is from Dave Rose, the former idol of the office-hungry faction of the Populists! The respectable element of the Populists saw through the man and turned to the Social Democratic party and its pure atmosphere.

Have you heard about it? No? Mercy, why society is breathless about it! Lady Dunscombe is going to pay a visit to Lady Curzon in India! Lady Curzon, you know, was formerly Miss Leiter of Chicago, who married a title with a man thrown in. Her papa put up the price—more than you will ever see, Mr. Plucked Wage-Slave! It is just an ordinary visit, but the aristocracy worshiping Yankee newspapers are full of it and use big heading type to tell about it. Think of the myriads on myriads of people that live on this earth, as numerous, almost, as the sands on the seashore, and yet the visit of one lazy and purse-proud woman to another gets columns in the newspapers of this great land of equality!

A press dispatch quotes Chauncey Depew, our own "Chattering Chauncey," as saying that all Europe is eager to imitate American methods. We can easily believe it! For America has solved the problem of leaving the masses "free" and yet fleecing enormous profits from their industry. The American game is the smoothest thing in all history, for it enables the exploiter to look the exploited in the face without wincing. It is the triumph of thievery, the cap-sheaf of commercial cannibalism.

Milwaukee citizens out at the end of the Twelfth street car line are getting a nice little taste of private ownership. The street car company is sending its cars in another direction to handle the baseball crowds. Such a thing would not happen under public ownership of the street car business.

AFLAME WITH SOCIALISM THROUGHOUT THE WEST.

Probably no one event in the recent history of the labor movement in this country has stimulated so much discussion of Socialism as the action of the two big western labor organizations in declaring for Socialism. Socialism has always suffered in this country because the capitalistic press has studiously and persistently misrepresented it. Being in control of the reading matter of the people it has not neglected the chance of giving Socialism a black eye. The action of the Western conventions has been an eye-opener throughout the entire West and the question, "What is Socialism?" is being answered by the labor press, with which that part of the country is well supplied, and by innumerable speakers and agitators. These agencies are doing a world of good in affording the Western working people true ideas on the subject, and the latter are almost on fire with the new gospel.

The furore for Socialism that is spreading through the West is so strong that even the capitalist papers have had to change their tactics somewhat for fear of losing subscribers. At all the points touched by Debs he has been quite fairly reported and the papers have borne testimony to the crush in the halls. Coming events cast their shadows before!

One of the features of the recent state convention of the Montana Trades and Labor council, held at Butte, was an address by Michael McCormick, the president. Among other things he said:

"I will ask this convention: Would this be the case if all the labor unions would organize into a political party and dictate to those combined corporations?

"At this time we see in the East President Shaffer with one hundred thousand men clamoring for recognition, and sneered at with contempt by two men at the head of corporations. What a glorious sight it would be to see these one hundred thousand men clamor at the ballot box, voting a good social ticket, and striking the blow that would forever burst asunder the shackles that now bind them in slavery. When free they would not be compelled to ask Mr. Morgan, or any other capitalist, to recognize them.

"Your short career in politics has demonstrated what good this council has accomplished. In one year it has done more for the working people of the State of Montana through the labor party than it accomplished in seven years previous, while neither strikes nor money had to be resorted to. In view of the good work you have done, I would recommend that this convention place the council in a position to become a political factor in the State of Montana. By so doing, you will give the laboring men something to look up to for protection."

The above quotation gives us a glimpse of the new inspiration that is sweeping across the western states, awakening higher ideals and nobler impulses. And it is hastening the day—hastening the day!

The governor of Colorado, David R. Coates, is a member of the Social Democratic party! He is not governor in fact, but as lieutenant governor is in charge of the state during a protracted absence of the chief executive. Our readers may be interested to know that Comrade Coates was associated with J. A. Wayland when the latter began the publication of his first Socialist paper, the Coming Nation, at Greensburg, Ind., in the pioneer days of 1893, prior to the founding of the Ruskin colony. When Wayland went to Ruskin, Comrade Coates and the former editor of this paper, Comrade A. S. Edwards, started Freeland at Greensburg, but it did not survive. There was scarcely an organized political movement of Socialists in the country in those days and when Coates drifted to Colorado as a "tramp printer," he allied himself with the Populist movement which was the political vehicle of discontent of the time, and was finally elected lieutenant governor on the fusion ticket. His paper, the Colorado Chronicle, is one of the finest labor papers in the country and has always been socialistic in tone.

Following the adoption by the Western Labor Union of a new name signifying continent-wide scope, and the addition to its platform of a plank declaring for independent politics, the American Labor Union is taking steps to expand jurisdiction to Southern and Eastern states, where it expects to at once gather in the so-called progressive trade unions and such of the labor organization as are dissatisfied with the American Federation of Labor. A student of workingmen's organization in this country said while on a visit to New York this week: "I know that many unions are becoming tired of old-fashioned dependence on the regular political parties for needed legislation, and they are about ready to try their hands with the ballot on independent or strictly workingmen's lines. I expect to see shortly a move toward this new national body, similar to that which depleted the ranks of the K. of L. and swelled the rolls of the American Federation of Labor."

The tendency toward the political field is manifesting itself particularly in Philadelphia, where the Garment Cutters have adopted the platform of the Debs Democrats, and where, next Monday night the German trades meet to decide whether they shall affiliate with the American Labor Union.—Editor Bogart, in New York Journal Labor Department.

The proper recognition of the value of the ballot will solve the labor question, and will make complete the emancipation of the industrial classes. Wait patiently and work earnestly, and a few years hence the deplorable conditions of today will not exist. —M. J. Mooney before Anniversary Day meeting of Butte Miners' union.

The American Labor Union is already invading the Eastern field, and a number of charters have been issued to unions in the realm of the American Federation of Labor. It is said the position which the American Labor Union has taken in favor of Socialism is responsible for the evident desire of Eastern unions to affiliate with the Western organization.—Typographical Journal.

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HOW ROCKEFELLERISM CONTROLS.

The decision of President Harper and the senate of the Chicago University on the subject of coeducation, called out a sharp article from Comrade Corinne Brown in the Chicago American in which she told a few unpalatable truths regarding the Rockefeller institution. She said the decision on coeducation was justified for the very simple reason that the institution was owned and controlled by private interests and founded by men who had gotten their wealth in a characteristic way under the present economic system. "It was paid for," she said, "by all who use coal, oil, wheat, or the railroads and by the wage earners in those industries who did not receive all they produced by their work. Also, largely, by those who pay the taxes increased to make up the deficiency caused by the exemption from taxation of the university." Further on, she said:

"Its management has dictated the curriculum of our high schools; it is constantly endeavoring to make our public school system, even our teaching force, tributary to itself; its influence is used in the Legislature to cripple and limit the usefulness of our state university; millions have been poured into its treasury, and yet fewer than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the Chicago children to be educated ever enter its doors. It stands for aristocracy and exclusiveness in education. How, then, can we expect it to advocate any course tinged with Democracy?"

"Coeducation is the democratic fulfillment of the principle of equality of opportunity for women with men. It was not demanded because of its refining influence on men students, or its strengthening influence on women students; these have been the results; but it was fought for because, wherever the education of men and women was carried on separately, men being in control, women had no guarantee that their curriculum would be kept up to grade; that the teachers furnished them would be as competent or would do the same work. They had no assurance of equality of opportunity.

"Therefore no blame is to be attached to President Harper, working as he does, for an institution managed in the interest of a small and fortunate class of people.

"Why not work for and use our own State University? Why not have classes organized all over the state under the direction of our own university? Classes in science, literature and the languages, free of cost to all who will avail themselves. There will be no doubt of coeducation then. The students are writing the opportunity in every city and town. Where the student cannot go to the university, let the university seek out the student."

"There is no inequality in citizenship here. The humblest dweller in any part of any land over which the common flag floats is the equal, before the law, of any other, no matter what his birth, or his station, or his attainments. The blot of human slavery is wiped out; every citizen is free; every citizen, whether of the United States or of the islands and other lands that belong to it, enjoys fully the perfect right to life and liberty under the law. Always under the law. This is why we celebrate.—Editorial in Free Press.

The above is the kind of buncombe the American working man has been fed on these many years until he has come to almost believe it in spite of the daily slaps of inequality that society administers to him. There are five untruths in the above quotation by actual count. If the "humblest dweller" is the equal before the law with the rich man, how is it the rich man employs the best and most successful lawyers and forces the poor man to give up finally because unable to stand the expense of going up to the supreme court? But we must agree with one claim in the above, that "every citizen is free." Every citizen is free—to starve!

At the dinner given by King Edward to the hungry hordes of London, a message from the King was read by the Prince of Wales, eliciting a tremendous outburst of cheering. Not one of the poor creatures probably that realized that he was poor just because of the existence of the class of rulers, crowned or uncrowned, who have possession of that part of the earth.

The "big mitt" scandal at Minneapolis, where Mayor Ames and his police department have been shown to have been in partnership with thieves and gamblers for years, dividing up the swag of the outlawry among the "in-laws," and allowing only such gambling houses to run as would pay well for the privilege, puts another large American city in line with New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other places where municipal rottenness has been uncovered. "Big mitt," by the way, means a big hand at poker, dealt by trickery. The same thing is going on in every large city of the land, as a natural result of capitalist business morality. "Respectable" business men declare that there must be "life" in their town, or else visitors will not find things interesting and will go elsewhere when they want to do their buying. There is hardly a large city that hasn't its scandal of police-protected gambling houses. It will continue as long as capitalistic "business" continues. Just so long will our cities be in possession of the corrupt elements, just so long will men of the Mayor Rose, Mayor Ames stamp be honored by the votes of business men.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, in one of his books, tells of an effort that was made at one time to make so much noise that the inhabitants of Mars would hear us. It was planned that on a certain second of a certain minute of a certain hour of a certain day, every blessed man, woman and child on earth should set up a mighty yell. When the exact second arrived, each one of them paused to hear the rest yell and as a result the earth never had such a still moment in its entire history!

We relate this story for a very good purpose. We have in mind our union secretary fund. It is a fine plan. Everyone says it is a fine plan, and everyone means to give it a boost, because just now is an unusually good time to put it in operation. Responses are coming in, but—. Well, we are ready to do our share and more, and we cannot help thinking of those other fellows who are holding back. Now we appeal to you as a Socialist, and a believer in action in forcing the truth of Socialism home to the people of this country who are so sorely in need of it, we appeal to you not to wait to hear how much noise the others make. The question is, how much noise are YOU going to make! Send in your dollar and get on the list.

A New York paper is tempting the temper of a good many Yankee patriots. It is offering a gold medal for the best original music to take the place of the air of "God Save the King," which Americans sing to the words: "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The beauty of the song now is that they can think of American dollars or British quality at one and the same time while they are singing.

Regarding our offer to the barbers, which is printed elsewhere, the barbers are not required to make new Socialists to get subscribers. People are becoming Socialists through their daily reading about the trusts, the concentration of wealth, the gambling in food prices and the struggle of labor. Those people patronize barbers and if they pick up a copy of The Herald on the barber's table, they will open up on the subject quick enough. Then all the barber needs to do is ask for a subscription.

Emperor William gave Morgan the use of a palace while he was in Germany. These rulers of men understand each other.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Conuadrum: When is a law not a law? When it is a labor "law."—Pueblo Courier.

Any tyrant is willing that people should be free and happy the way he himself prescribes.—American Sentinel.

An edition de luxe of Dr. Hale's "The Man Without a Country" has just been issued. It ought to have a good sale among the Filipinos just now.—Atlanta Constitution.

When I used to vote the Republican ticket, says the editor of New Time, I remember that we elected a president of the Trades' Council to the Legislature. He went down to Olympia and sky rocketed through a career of honorable brilliance about like you would expect from a last year's firecracker filled with blue mud.

Dostoievski in his "Memoirs from the House of Death," speaking of the labor of prisoners, says: "If we would desire to completely crush, annihilate man, inflict the most cruel punishment upon him, so that even the most brutal murderer would shudder before such a penalty for his crime, it is only necessary to give to their labor the character of utter uselessness and senselessness. If, for instance, a prisoner were compelled to pour water from one pail into another, and from this back into the first, or pound sand and the like—I think the prisoner would in a few days kill himself or commit one thousand crimes, in order to deserve death punishment, and thereby escape from such humiliation, shame and torture."

"That which characterizes the proper Socialist is a distrust or dislike of competition as an agency for distributing the products of industry, or a distrust or dislike of the organization of industrial society into a producing class; a distrust or dislike so deep as to induce the purpose to break down what is termed the capitalistic system of giving to the state (collectivity) the initiative in production, wholly or generally, and the sole or chief control of all industrial enterprise.—Gen Francis A. Walker, 1887.

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

President Mitchell of the miners has plenty of support in his statement that anthracite mining is a highly lucrative business.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The subject of Socialism is not one to be ignored nor to be sneered out of discussion by the beneficiaries of the oligarchy of wealth. It is receiving the best thoughts of the best minds of the most enlightened nations of the earth.—Seattle Daily Times.

The Manila "Americas" declares that, if the United States government should decide to recognize the independence of the Filipinos, the Americans who are already there would intervene and that, "whatever may happen, Americanism will remain dominant in the islands."—Worker.

The old axiom says: "Where two laborers seek one employer, the employer fixes the price of wages; but where two employers seek one laborer, the laborer fixes the price." And so it is true; use every effort at your command to organize the workers, whether they be skilled or unskilled, for through organization we must attain our ends.—People.

The wage system imposes a yoke. It curtails very much true liberty and courage in the men who are its menial objects. It destroys independence. The subsistence which is afforded by it, unjust though it is, unfair in its equivalent, necessarily enforces upon the men, who are the victims of this malformed economic relationship, the debased function either of being a flatterer or remaining silent. The time is propitious to advance beyond so servile a condition.—Labor World.

"There can be no farther room for doubt that the coal operators are fighting the battle that the steel mill owners fought last summer, to determine whether they shall have the right to control their own business or whether they must turn over this control for all time to an arrogant labor union. With this vital point at stake it is idle to think of arbitration or compromise, and whoever works to accomplish this mode of settlement simply encourages the miners' resistance and prolongs the struggle."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

No trade unionist has anything to fear from the growth of the Socialist sentiment, for no class today is standing more firmly for organization than the Socialists. Wherever Socialism is strongest there you will find trade unionism most invincible. Debs is a born trade unionist and has suffered months of imprisonment for his advocacy of unionism. To intimate even that such a person would place any obstacle in the path of the organization of labor is folly. Labor has no better friend than Debs.—Galesburg Labor News.

One of the elements that must be hereafter reckoned with in future elections is this city and county is the Socialist vote. One who was interested in the recent recounts of ballots cast in the last county election says that in that election the Socialists cast nearly or quite 1000 votes. If this be true there are several times as many out-and-out Socialists as there are populists, taking no account of the fact that most of the latter in this country are in spirit Socialists. The Socialists maintain headquarters on North Sixteenth street, where the seductive doctrines are dispensed at all hours of the day and night, and pretty soon they may be expected to cut a considerable figure in local and state elections. —Omaha Examiner (Rep.).

It is refreshing to know that money can not buy everybody. Nevertheless, there are some persons who are men, and who refuse to be bought with a price. Such a one is at the head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trackmen of America. Fifteen years ago he organized his first lodge. Lately he came in contact with the leading officials of a great railroad, and they, recognizing his great executive ability, offered him a princely salary to "work" for them and abandon the work he was doing for the trackmen who needed it so badly. The railroad people no doubt voted him a chump when he refused their dirty dollars and stayed with his friends who have no money, but who treasure their president's tact and ability in their hearts very dearly, which is worth more than all the gold in the land. —Col. Chronicle.

The old way that labor has handled the subject of political action has proven a dismal failure, so far as the masses of laborers are concerned. Voting with both the old parties, destroying one another's influence, and now and then getting an office for a man who would rather work with his lungs than with his hands, has resulted in worse than nothing; for many good labor advocates have lost their sincerity and force in the environment of spoils. It is time to try uniting at the ballot box on the broad principle of special privileges to none. There is but one party that proposes a scientific, just and peaceful means to this end and that is the one that stands for public ownership of what belongs to the public, and that doggedly refuses to be led off the track by any compromise for office which does not carry with it the power and pledge to give every laboring man in the country the full product of his toil.—Omaha Worker Gazette.

A Peep Into the Future.

Please explain how barbers would get along under Socialism.—Comstock, Erie, Pa.

The public would erect the finest structures that skill and wealth would produce for bath rooms of all kinds, swimming pools, barber shop, lavatories, etc., suitable to the needs of the location in capacity. Barbers would receive a training and examination by a board elected by their own members; they would receive the same pay as any other public employe; they would work on the average only the same number of hours as other public employes; they would arrange their days off by their own rules; there would be no competing for business; they would not all be required to be at their post every day, but would arrange to let off squads on the days of light work that they might enjoy life, while on days that required all they would all be on duty, thus better serving the public. They would have palaces for work shops, because it would be mutually pleasing to them and the public to have it so. Part of the year sections of them could take vacations, coming back to allow others to do likewise, for all vocations would have enough people to permit of this. The cost to the public of the services of a barber would be the total time put in by them divided by the number of shaves during a year. The barbers would have no interest in the pay. That would be settled by the persons using them with the public through the check or credit system. It would be a very delightful occupation under Socialism, and the barbers would have as high social standing as any person, if they were mentally entitled to it by their knowledge and sunvity.—Appeal to Reason.

Wilshire's Magazine for July has an article on "The American Invasion" by Richard Le Gallienne, the editor who writes of his campaign in West Elgin; Charles Ferguson has a talk on "Religion and Politics," and James L. Cowles a paper on "The Postoffice—Its Possibilities." Comrade Wilshire's account of his Canadian campaign is not without humor, both of his capitalistic opponents declaring that at heart they were "Socialists, too," while an old party campaigner with whom he debated came to the line with the same sort of declaration.

The July Comrade devotes its opening pages to the Mills correspondence school with several illustrations. Dr. Herron contributes a poem on the fresco of "The Nativity;" "Child Labor in Free America" is written of by John Spargo, with some of Ryan Walker's illustrations; J. William Lloyd, an anconventional of the type of Thoreau, is described by Leonard D. Abbott, and Peter E. Burrowes tells how he became a Socialist. A view of the Maison du Peuple of Brussels is shown and there are many other features of value.

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AGENTS WANTED Some making from $2.50 to $5.00 per day. Easy work. For particulars address SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

FATHER HAGERTY ON INTELLIGENT DISCONTENT.

The widespread discontent prevalent at the present time has its sap roots in injustice, and it needs to be kept in constant agitation to prevent workmen themselves from falling back into conditions of sluggish wage slavery.

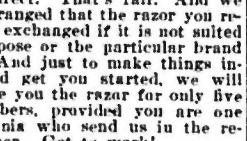
All great movements for liberty and knowledge and culture have received impetus from the organized discontent of men. Socrates, Copernicus, Galileo and Columbus were all malcontents in their day whose sanity and wisdom were left to succeeding ages for vindication. Intelligent discontent is the torch-bearer of progress.

The causes of industrial restlessness of the present day are manifold. Men are treated as merely industrial animals whose efficacy is to be maintained at the smallest possible expenditure to the employer. No allowance is made for anything above the point of physical subsistence. The labor market takes no account of the intellectual commodities of art, literature and song which are as much the heritage of him who toils as of the richest exploiter of labor.

The fundamental blunder of the present age lies in this—that a man is looked upon as a purely economic machine to which only that much lubricating oil is furnished which will keep him from wearing out too soon. The right to intellectual and moral development, to music, to books in the home, and to all the other advantages which art and science contribute to the rich, has no recognition and no means of fulfillment in the wage system. The man who dies in the ditch has as much claim to the good things of life as the man who guides the intricate machinery of some huge manufactory, and since man's personal labor, working through social organization, is the only just agency for the accomplishment of all the needs of body and soul, it follows naturally that he must receive the due product of his toil.

Work is the equality of life and justice and labor alone the source of wealth and measure of all values. Special privileges are merely concrete expressions of injustice and they are always backed by brute force or evil cunning.

No man may rightly live from the sweat and straining muscles of his fellow men. The natural law does not give to a few men the power to rob the race of life and gladness. The poverty, distress and misery under which millions now groan are not inevitable. The world is overflowing with good and the land holds enough for all men. The earth is God's testament unto all generations for the common enjoyment and mutual uplift of humanity, and no man or set of men has a right to appropriate unto themselves the treasure-store of the world.



Denver, June 24.

Hunger A Crime.

Granada, Spain, June 24.—After a long series of bread riots, led, organized and conducted by the poor men of this city, the women recently took a hand in it, demonstrating both their strength and weakness. A thousand of them, lashed by hunger, terrorized the wealthy citizens for several hours, sacked bakeshops and groceries, forced the "food trust" to abandon its haughty demeanor and make various promises in favor of the poor, dictated to the captain general, pelted the police with stones and mud and would have carried the day but for a regiment of cavalry unexpectedly attacking them from the rear. Its sudden onslaught caused a stampede, followed by general flight. Twenty women rioters were ridden down and numerous others received sabre cuts, but none were killed or seriously wounded.

Rioting commenced in the mountain suburb of Albaicin, the poor quarter, where the ill-paid weavers dwell in small shanties mysteriously anchored to the rocks. Still higher up live hosts of squatters, of whom, however, only very few aspire to the luxury of a half way civilized habitation. The great majority of these poorest of the poor live in natural caves that in olden times were utilized to stable cattle and sheep. These caves are almost exclusively occupied by old and middle aged women, widows or deserted wives, whom the loss of their natural protection plunged into deepest misery.

GOOD NEWS FOR BARBERS.

We have purchased, under the dealers' guarantee, a number of first-class razors, which we propose to give out to barbers who are willing to do a little work for The Herald. Here's our offer:

Send us in seven yearly subscribers to The Herald at 50 cents each and you get one of these razors as a premium. Send them in one or two at a time, as you get them, and when you have sent seven—bang! goes your razor to you. And if you want to assure yourself beforehand as to the value of the razors, we will gladly give you the dealers' name and address and we will send you his guarantee direct. That's fair. And we have also arranged that the razor you receive can be exchanged if it is not suited to your purpose or the particular brand you wish. And just to make things interesting and get you started, we will agree to give you the razor for only five new subscribers, provided you are one of the first six who send us in the required number. Get to work!

Just to throw a little spice into the contest between the barbers we will present to the barber who sends in the largest number of subscribers before September 1, a pair of Brown & Sharp No. 0 or No. 1 clippers.

Have five copies sent to your address for three months, for distribution. It will only cost you 50 cents!

Milwaukee Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Monday in each month at 662 Market street. Chris. Westphal, secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Fritz Koll, 708 Thirteenth street, secretary.

THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS ON the second Thursday evening of the month at Grosse's hall, 524 East Water street. E. H. Boomer, secretary.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Friday at 373 First avenue.

NINTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in the Alemania hall, corner Fourteenth and Walnut streets. Henry Brahn, 2021 Galena street, secretary.

TENTH WABD BRANCH MEETS ON the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Charles Weiley, secretary, 888½ Twenty-second street.

ELEVENTH WABD BRANCH (FORMERly No 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and Ninth avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS first and third Thursday at 867 Klasickasic avenue. Geo. Leahon, secretary, 204 Austin street.

THIRTEENTH WABD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clarke street. Mantz Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.

FIFTEENTH WABD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Tuesday in August Bressler's hall, corner Twentieth and Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Barckmann, secretary, 948 Winnebago street.

NINETEENTH WABD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Meixner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets. Louis Baier, secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkmann's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets at Zehetner's hall, 1416 Tenth street, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WABD BRANCH (NO. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twenty-fifth street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Leon Greenbaum, Room 427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—STATE Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every first and third Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 298 Fourth street. Frederic Heath, secy.; Jacob Hunger, 602 Chestnut street, treas.

THE HERALD FORUM.

Make Them Listen.

Editor Herald—The Herald's "Call to Duty," and in connection therewith Comrade Berger's able article on "Evolution or Revolution?" are sensonable as well as reasonable. Never before in the history of the labor movement has the American soil been so well prepared as now to receive the seeds of Socialism. Our friend, the enemy, has been strenuously and assiduously at work during these last ten or fifteen years, and has made most wonderful headway in our behalf. Says Henry D. Lloyd in the closing chapter of his "Wealth Against Commonwealth:"

Eras show their last stages by producing men who sum up individually the morbid characteristics of the mass. When the crisis comes to which the gathering tendencies of generations shoot forward in the avalanche, there is born some group of men perfect for their function—good or bad. They need to take time for no second thought, and will not delay the unbalting reparations of nature by so much as the time given to one tear over the battlefield or the bargain. With their birth their mission is given them, whether it be the mission of Lucifer or Gabriel. This mission becomes their conscience. The righteous indignation that other men feel against sin these men feel against that which withstands them. Sincere as rattlesnakes, they are selfish with the unconsciousness possible only to the entirely common place, without the curiosity to question their times, or the imagination to conceive the pain they inflict, and their every ideal is satisfied by the conventionalities of church, parlor and boarding room. These men are the touchstones to wither the rant of an age. • • • When the hour strikes for such leaders, they come and pass as by a law of nature to the fruit. All follow them. It is their fate and ours that they must work out to the end the destiny interwoven of their own insatiate ambition and the false ideals of us who have created them and their opportunity. • • • Our great money-makers have sprung in one generation into seats of power kings do not know. To them science is but a never-ending repertoire of investments stored up by nature for the syndicates, government but a fountain of franchises, the nations but customers in squads, and a million the unit of a new arithmetic of wealth written for them. They claim a power without control, exercised through forms which make it secret, anonymous and perpetual. The possibilities of its gratification have been widening before them without interruption since they began, and even at a thousand millions they will feel no satiation, and will see no place to stop. They are gluttons of luxury and power, rough, unsocialized, believing that mankind must be kept terrorized. Powers of pity die out of them, because they work through agents and die in their agents, because what they do is not for themselves. • • • Of gods, friends, learnings, of the uncomprehended civilization they overrun, they ask but one question: How much? What is a good time to sell? What is a good time to buy?

The church and the capitol, incarnating the sacrifices and triumphs of a procession of martyrs and patriots since the dawn of freedom, are good enough for a money-changer's shop for them, and a market and shambles. Their heathen eyes see in the law and its consecrated officers nothing but an intelligence office and hired men to help them burglarize the treasures accumulated for a thousand years at the altars of liberty and justice, that they may burn their marbles for the lime of commerce. • • • By their wishful of new power they have been forced into the position of public enemies. Its new forms make them seem not to be within the jurisdiction of the social restraints which many ages of suffering have taught us to bind about the old powers of man over man. A fury of rule or ruin has always in the history of human affairs been a characteristic of the "strong men" whose fate it is to be in at the death of an expiring principle. The leaders who, two hundred years ago, would have been crazy with conquest, today are crazy with competition. To a dying era some man is always born to enfranchise it by revealing it to itself. Men lepay such benefactors by turning to read them. Most unhappy is the fate of him whose destiny it is to lead mankind too far in its own path. Such is the function of these men, such will be their lot, as that of those for whom they are building up these wizard wealths.

These words, written nine years ago, are being fulfilled in our days with rapidly increasing speed. Our captains of industry develop into captains-general and we have the pleasure to witness this most interesting, but at the same time rather costly process. Our Trades Unions of late show decided signs of wakefulness. At first they went into the fight for the maintenance of a living wage rate in a rather perfunctory way. Having met with some kind of success, they begin to show more spirit, and the old war cry of 1886: "Agitate, organize, educate!" is being heard again all along the line. And right glad we may be to hear it. The very fact that there is some spirit of resistance left within the laboring world is enough to remove all cause for despair which may have gained a foothold in our ranks. "Where there is life, there is hope," this maxim of the faithful physician we, too, should keep well in mind.

While we rejoice on account of the new impetus received by the Trades Union movement, we must not lose sight of other considerations demanding attention. Mankind does not live on bread alone. The sense of figures, so highly developed within the mental makeup of the organizers and managers of our trust may cause them to negotiate and to compromise with the trades union leaders in regard to the wage question. They would indeed be fools to spoil their market by forcing to a lower and lower level the standard of life of the producers who in such a large extent must be taken into consideration also as customers and consumers. The slave holder even was smart enough to provide for his chattels in such a manner and form, as not to impair their usefulness to him. But is that enough? Is the game to be kept up indefinitely in the same old way, which is so profitable and interesting to those who hold the winning hand, while the others continuously have the privilege to pay for the entertainment? The Trades Unionists, while having in the introductory declarations preceding their constitutions rather plain and sensible statements as to the final aim of their endeavors, in their tiresome struggle for "the living wage" seem to lose sight of this aim. In fact, there is more than a lurking suspicion that most of their members never are given to understand what is meant by the declarations referred to. Is it not about time to clear up the situation in this regard? How long yet is the fight to be carried on in the dark? What possible advantage can there be gained for our side by doing so?

At the time of this writing President Gompers and his confreres of the American Federation of Labor cabinet prepare for a "campaign of education" to be waged in the wild and woolly West toward the end of wielding together the Western and the Eastern Trades Unions. Mr. Gompers and his fellow missionaries have laid their plans for this campaign in a way that is businesslike and strategetically deserving of approval. They are going to divide their forces and to meander toward the Golden Gate by different routes, making numerous stops on the way and exhorting the masses in meetings to be convened for the purpose. There is nothing to be said against this undertaking, and less against the welding process which is to result from the exhortations. But some remarks as to the manner and form in which the welding might and should be effected won't hurt. To make them is timely, and in proper order.

Messrs. Gompers and his colleagues of the executive board are going to make a lot of speeches while out West. To me it would seem but appropriate that they should also prepare to listen. The Western Federation of Labor is by no means such a lyre or spring chicken in the labor movement as the exhorters seem or affect to believe. If my memory serves me correctly it was this same organization that promulgated in 1886, at about this time of the year, a pronunciamento of most forceful, clear and unmistakable words, styled: "Labor's Declaration of Independence." In this document the cause of labor was set forth in a clearcut and masterly manner, proving that there were at the time intelligent and courageous men at the head of the organization. During the years following organized labor in the West has made itself repeatedly heard and felt. At a time when the railroad employes of the East, under the leadership of soft-spoken and well-to-do people like Arthur and Sargent, saw fit to carefully segregate from the rest of labor's throng, the railroaders of the West flocked by thousands to the standard of Solidarity and Universal Brotherhood, raised among them by Eugene Debs. The American Railway Union went down in defeat while struggling in the interest of workmen, crushed to earth by the weight of the "fixed charges" placed by philanthropic Pullman against the watered stock of his company, but even now said struggle is being counted by historians not totally and hopelessly blind as to the true meaning and import of events among the few glorious, and in their glory redeeming features of this rotten age.

Turning toward politics—the art or trade of shaping public life—was see the trades unionists of the West battling for principle, either independently or allied to forces similar to theirs. Looking to the eastward we witness the hosts of labor fighting again and over again the battles of the enemy, under vague and empty promises of some trifling reward which is being withheld at the end of the battle, in order to serve as bait another time. If the trades unionists of the West have made mistakes in selecting their allies, these mistakes were of the detail, and but of little consequence; as far as the general principle was concerned they managed to keep on the right side of the road by choosing for an ally always the party standing closest to them. Of such closeness there never could be a thought in relation to the alliances entered into by the trades union forces of the East at different times with either one or the other of the two "great" or "grand" old parties. Between these two combinations on the one side and labor on the other, there yawns a chasm that can not be bridged. The excuse, given for these entangling and baneful alliances by the leaders, that labor is too weak to stand alone, and therefore must be satisfied to take from the other side what it can get, does not hold water, even if made in good faith, which in most cases unfortunately must be doubted. In the first place, labor is not weak. If once it decides to stand alone, its legs will prove strong enough to uphold it, and against all comers, too. Secondly, if it is a waiting game that we must play, we shall secure better conditions from both the old parties by fighting shy of either than by time-serving now for one and then for the other. Both of them have long found out that it is the cheapest way to buy off the most importunate "leaders" either by paying cash, or by surrendering to them some minor office, and for the rest to pay with promises. If, on the other side, labor should decide to go it alone, we soon should see leading "statesmen" of the old parties tumble over each other with "bills" and "amendments" for the "amelioration of the condition of our wage-earners." We may witness editing spectacles at this kind in republican France as well as in imperial Germany, we can have them repeated here on a grander scale by simply stepping out of the old parties' ranks and disowning the seamps, who in the guise of labor leaders would dare remain with the enemy in the part of camp followers.

The Western Federation of Labor of late has decided to cut loose from all political connections tieing labor to the dark and gloomy past. Mr. Gompers goes West with a proposition, the unmodified acceptance of which would imply a retrograde movement on the part of the Westerners. If he really wants to secure a conjunction of forces, if he is pure of heart, high of purpose and possessed of good will for his fellows, let him make a mighty stride forward. The time is opportune, the occasion is at hand. Let him hasten back from the coast and let him enter the state of Pennsylvania with his force of orators. There let them go to the succor of Mitchell's miners, aye, to the rescue of the Commonwealth itself that is being debauched, degraded and plundered by the unspeakable Quay and his gang of looters. If he would dare to set the ball rolling in Liberty hall, if he would call to the banner of right and freedom all the sons of toil in mine and workshop, results might be achieved with one full sweep, the very possibility of which are enough to dazzle the imagination.

Let this be the counter proposal of the Western men to the invitation that Mr. Gompers and his companions are going to deliver to them. If the president of the American Federation of Labor should stand aghast at the largeness of the task, and at the boldness of the undertaking, it will be a convincing proof that, like Moses, THIS leader is NOT destined to march at the head of the procession, when it enters the promised land.

Chicago, June 30. E. D.

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Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

Christians and Churchianity.

By G. H. STROBELL.

There are sincere members of the Christian Church today who are dismayed by the individualistic teaching of our pulpits and the consequent lack of harmony between teaching and practice.

A certain part of the church membership, comprising the great bulk of the upper and middle classes in our land, while endeavoring to practice for themselves an impossible extremely individual piety, are the authors and abettors of sinful conditions at which a world stands aghast.

Their interest in real estate for profit causes the growth of slums of the vilest description, and is the active force in the protection of vice in our cities.

The adulteration of goods made by them for profit, has become a world wide menace to health. For an increased dividend the laws governing the application of safety appliances to railroads are defied, and 3000 men are slaughtered, and 20,000 crippled annually by the non-action of Christian stockholders. Because public franchises, contracts and other semi-public interests are great money makers, Christian business men bribe and otherwise corrupt legislatures, officials and judges, until our governmeat is a by-word among nations.

Although the average production of wealth as given by our last census amounts to around $14 per day for each worker and the average wage a fraction less than $1.38 per day, Christian employers are bonded together to use the black list and injunction and have "nothing to arbitrate" with the workers, as these try to preserve their organization, that they may keep even this scanty wage.

The business enterprises that produce sweat shops in our cities, child labor in New England and the South, the loss of life in the mining regions and unhealthy trades, and the scanty wage that leads to prostitution and starvation everywhere, have as their managers and owners professing Christians.

Call also the roll of our bankers from the pulpit, and each will be in his seat and yet these violate the usury laws and say that they have a right to take any sum that dire need may offer for the use of their hoard, and so pile up their most astonishing profits.

The Christian lawyer's business is to win cases for his employer, and as he usually is, or either expects to be retained by those whose interests are opposed to the people's interest, it is to his interest that they prosper and that he win their favor.

Only an infinitesimal part of those engaged in these practices are outside of the church. The better classes are the criminals in this respect. The better classes are church members almost invariably.

The crimes of the poor, which are punished by prison and death, are not to be compared to the wholesale methods of these "brethren."

Compare the railroad director and mine owner who refuses to vote for safety appliances and so murders hundreds, with the petty murderer crazed by drink and poverty. Compare the man who buys legislatures with the petty politician who buys votes for his party at the behest of his party bosses. Compare the man who waters stock to the tune of millions with the petty forger. Compare the giant monopolists who hold up a nation to the petty thug or thief. Compare the lawyer who sells himself with the professional perjurer in our petty courts.

Comparisons are odious you say; before we condemn under this indictment we want to see why the world and the church attaches no culpability to these crimes, and whether the world and the church is right in such a position.

These men, aside from the evil methods of their money-getting, are the salt of the earth. In their home life they are kind, lovable and generous to a fault, pure in their morals and clean from the besetting sins of envy, hatred and pride and lust beyond that of any other age. They maintain the most stupendous charities the world has ever seen.

Honestly believing that the results of their enlightened state, their probity and high morals, flow from the exercise of their Christian faith (and who shall dare to say them nay) they spend vast sums in the extension of the Christian religion in every part of the globe. They recognize the brotherhood of mankind in times of great famine or pestilence by the most lavish contributions.

The average observer is puzzled and confounded by this condition of things. If he has not a firm grasp on some religious experience he becomes gradually an opponent of the church, holding that the appearance of goodness in the private life is mere hypocrisy.

But the real Christian knows it is not that, but is puzzled and ashamed. The prophecies in the Bible all speak of a gradual winning of the world to the Christian ideal, a gradual overcoming of the evil in the world; to be brought about, not by miracles, but by the spiritual power of the church exerted through its members.

Christ was the first preacher of a perfect equality, not of personal endowment, but of participation in material and spiritual wealth.

How any one could think that God could distribute the necessaries of life in such unequal proportions as we see today passes comprehension. There should be a constant advance in material condition some sort of a working away from the system that produces poverty, degradation and sin. The growth of the church is not an answer, while its members particularly are the greatest social sinners.

The apparent tendency is not in the right direction. It is clearly, on their part, toward a greater worship of wealth and power, with its consequent misery and oppression of the masses, and to the average Christian there seems to be no cohesion of anything arising to check that tendency. This lust for power and riches has arisen despite the preaching of present-day Christianity. Will the preaching of the present-day Christianity stop or turn it back to the principles of its founder?

The apparent teaching of the individualistic preaching of the present day is the subtle distinction that may be drawn between the religious and secular, as exemplified in the sayings, "Business is Business," "Politics is politics," meaning that these things are a law unto themselves into which religious may not intrude.

Man needs an economic conscience, and this economic conscience will arise outside of the church, but it will have for its principles the literal teachings of Jesus Christ. Its acceptance will therefore sooner or later be forced upon the church by the circumstances arising out of the social revolution. Therefore I am convinced that a closer study of the economic development of mankind will give reasonable hope and faith.

G. H. STROBELL.

Newark, N. J.

Physical Man Under Socialism.

The eye of future men will have greater range of vision, but will be less acute. In other words, it will be less of a telescope and more of a panoramic camera. The average white gunner is a better marksman today than the Indian, who has carried a gun all his life, because the former's eye judges distance, space relations, force of wind, etc., all at the same time. Any well-trained Papago Indian can trail better than any white man I know of; can see much more acutely than I can certain things to which he is accustomed. But I can see twenty times as many things as he sees in passing over the same ground.

Future man will see colors not now perceptible to us—colors above the violet and below the red. He will perceive more tints, shades and tones of all colors. He will hear higher and lower pitches of sound than we can hear. But, just as in memory and in seeing, he will be less acute—will not be able to hear sounds as far off.

The sense of smell will lose in acuteness, but gain in range. The savage today can perceive a particular odor further than enlightened man, but the latter can perceive a much wider range of perfumes of flowers, or aromas of coffees or teas, for instance.

The sense of feeling will grow more delicate. Future man will suffer more than we do from heat and cold when exposed to it, but his greater sensitiveness in detecting coming changes of temperature will enable him to better protect himself against their effects. He will be much more sensitive in discriminating rough or smooth, moist or dry, soft or hard surfaces.

The more highly man becomes developed, the more pain he will suffer from a given shock. This rule will apply so long as every other condition remains equal. But every other condition will not remain equal. With his increase of refinement and sensibility, the greater the number of degrees between extreme pain and extreme pleasure future man will be able to perceive. But, just as in the case of temperature, he will know better how to protect himself from extremes of pain in such manner that his sum of pleasures will constantly increase and the sum of pains constantly diminish.

Future man will have no new sense. No, the greater delicacy and refinement of his senses will not make him more sensual, in the narrow meaning of the word. He will appreciate his senses better than we do ours, will educate and enjoy them more.

The face of future man will be much more expressive and more completely under control than the face of present man. While there will be this great increase in the mobility of facial expression, man will learn better how to regulate the focus of his countenance, according to the idea he wishes to convey. The countenances of savages fail to betray their emotions. Take a series of our Indian portraits, which we are collecting in this bureau to represent all of the American aboriginal tribes, and note what utter lack of thought or emotion the great majority of faces convey. Thus it has become common for romantic writers to speak of the Indian as a stoic, whereas, as a matter of fact, the face simply fails to depict the changing phases of his mind.

As far as complexion and eyes are concerned, I believe that ultra-blondness and ultra-brunetteness will constantly diminish. But uniformity in color of eyes and hair will never be reached.

The teeth and hair of future man will be superior to ours. Compare the teeth of the citizens of our great cities with those of the Indians. The lives of savages are shortened by their early decay of teeth. Future man's teeth will become improved because he will take care of them. The same is true of the hair. There was more baldness in the days of nightcaps than there is now.

The pessimistic biologists prophesy that future man will be a physical weakling, whose head will greatly overbalance his body, but they are wrong. The head cannot lend the race, because, in the first place, the brain cannot develop without the hands keeping up with it. It is the hand which does. Edison cannot think machines into existence; he must make them with his hands. The chest is increasing in size in about the same ratio as is the head. Furthermore, the lower extremities are compelled to keep up with the upper. Compare the limbs of savage man with those of his enlightened brother, and you will find the lower leg of the former to be much the smaller. Most artists fail utterly in their attempts to depict the anatomy of primitive man. They put on him legs based upon the anatomy of Greek art. But the legs of the average man of today are better than those of average man in the days of the great Greek sculptors. Sandow and athletes who advertise their muscular prowess in the magazines today have better development than had the best Greek athlete models. In the educational institutions of the future physical development will remain compulsory until exercising the body uniformly and making one's self a well-rounded specimen of humanity becomes an established habit.

No, the automobile and labor-saving machines will not tend to make man a physical weakling. The same man who will drive an automobile rather than walk, and will thus store up physical energy, will go out to row or play golf in the fresh air, and his son will go to college and become a sprinter. And the man whose bodily effort is relieved by labor-saving devices introduced in the workshop will have a surplus of physical energy to be expended in more wholesome exercise than that to be found indoors.

Future men will be taller than we are. There will be a constant but gradual increase in stature. Man's average height today is much greater than it ever was before.

Future men will also live longer. Before many generations ripe old age will not be reached before a century. Communicable diseases will have been brought under complete control. Insects which carry disease will have been exterminated. Man will get rid of the house-fly when he exterminates the horse; the flea when he exterminates the dog and cat; the plague germ when the rat and mouse are seen no more on earth, and so on, over an endless chain of extermination.—Prof. W. J. McGee in Boston Herald.

The Milwaukee Social Democratic Baseball Club will cross bats on Sunday with the Burghurts at Twenty-third and Clark streets, the game commencing at 3 o'clock. On July 19 the Social Democrats will meet the Greve Lith. nine at the Milwaukee ball park. The club would like to hear from other teams for several Saturday games. Address E. T. Melms, 557 Eighth avenue, Milwaukee.

AGENTS WANTED Some making from $2.50 to $5.00 per day. Easy work. For particulars address SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

They Would Kill Him Again.

What was Christ killed for, and who killed him? He tramped all the way from Nazareth to Calvary. He was born in a borrowed barn. Respectable sloners he called "white sepulchres." He walked into a temple he did not own and drove out some money-changers he was unacquainted with, though he was neither sheriff nor under sheriff. Right down at the bottom, Christ was killed for his sympathy with the poor and contempt for the rich and unjust. He was regarded by the respectable classes as an outlaw and a felon, and, if you please, an anarchist.—Rev. Myron W. Reed.

War is—War!

"Kill, burn and make Samar a howling wilderness."—Orders of General Smith.

Of course Gen. Smith's orders direct the doing of a monstrous thing. But that is not so much because Gen. Smith is monstrous as it is because war is monstrous.

Some of us have been pretty quick to adjudge the Smiths and the Wallers a disgrace to the service. Do we sufficiently rethink ourselves what it is to serve in war?

Cruelties and treacheries are precisely what make war effective. Does it become those who justify war to complain of the cruelty and treachery of soldiers?—Life.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

NEWS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

MORE GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Debs' Famous Dictum Made Real in the Coal Fields.

Mother Jones Will Go to Prison.

Mother Mary Jones will undoubtedly have to pay the penalty for having dared to ignore the "majesty" of a capitalistic West Virginia judge. It will mean a term in prison, but the brave woman will not flinch. If her martyrdom will help unhope the public opinion that will eventually clip the claws of "government by injunction," she will feel repaid. She has written the following letter to the national headquarters:

Parkersburg Jail, West Virginia, June 23, 1902.—My Dear Comrades:

Knowing you are anxious to hear from me I drop the comrades a line. All human liberty is dead in America. Tell the boys not to go out and mock the silent dead on the inglorious Fourth of July. On Thursday night I was served with a federal injunction, warned not to hold a meeting in sight of that mount sacred of things in America, the Coal Company property. The meeting was billed several days before. The ground belonged to the United Mine Workers. The striking miners assembled there, so did many farmers and other citizens. I was the only speaker. I told the miners to beg their craftsmen to join us. When I got through I was placed under arrest by the U. S. Marshal along with eleven others who had not said a word, put on the train, brought from Clarksburg to Parkersburg at 12 at night, lodged in jail with murderers and thieves, but who to me were much more civilized than the Coal Barons. Poor things, they told sad tales of the causes that led to their crime. They said they hoped we would stay with them. We ordered breakfast in and divided with these unfortunates. You should see them enjoy it. There was not one of these criminals that could not be made a good citizen with proper economic conditions. Yet men vote for their own enslavement. We go to trial before the czar of West Virginia. I look for him to give me six months because I have been giving the injunction h——. Tell the comrades I will be ready for fight when I come out. Fraternally,

Mother Jones.

Some Unusual Delegates.

Berlin, July 5.—The fourth German Gewerkschaften (German socialist trade union) congress which met this week in Stuttgart, for several reasons is of interest. In the first place, for the first time in the history of Germany the German government sent representatives to attend a socialist labor congress.

Legien, the able manager of the Gewerkschaften, in his greeting to the government officials, said that they would realize that they were as well off at a labor congress as at a meeting of employers. He was glad that the government had come so far as to extend recognition to the representatives of organized labor. It also deserves to be noted that for the first time English trade unionists were in attendance at a German trade union congress, James O'Grady and Peter Curran having come from London to Germany for this purpose.

The business report submitted to this year's meeting is also worthy of note, for it shows that the Gewerkschaften, in spite of the very serious economic conditions prevailing in Germany, have grown, in fact since 1892 tripled their membership, now having 481,598 members. The organization last year had a total income of 294,189 marks, while its expenditure was 208,344 marks, exclusive of strike funds which amounted to 241,450 marks, raised by special collection.

The Gewerkschaften of Germany have had a slow but sure growth. While Lassalle and other early Socialist leaders were opposed to the trade union idea, it is now admitted by the German Socialist party that trade unions are of great benefit to the laboring people. Strange to say, however, while Germany has over 6,000,000 workmen, only 700,000 belong to trade unions. This condition heretofore was due to the fact that up to a recent date the coalition of workingmen was prohibited by the state, so that trade unionism had but little chance to develop. However, since the government has become more liberal, trade unions have grown in Germany, as is proved by the increased membership of the Gewerkschaften.

The Irish National Movement.

London, June 28.—Another forward step has been taken in the Irish Nationalist movement for better conditions in Ireland. The appointment of John Redmond, John Dillon and Michael Davitt to attend in Boston next autumn the convention of American branches of the United Irish league is regarded as a most important feature of the programme.

GENERAL NOTES.

The American Federation of Labor now has 900 commissioned organizers.

The Socialist members of the French Parliament have demanded the disarmament of France.

Des Moines, Ia., elected a union teamster mayor of the city, and in Sioux City a printer defeated an unfair police judge.

Nothing that can be done for labor will avail in lifting it up from abject dependence without education as a foundation.

Mother Jones and the miners who were arrested and imprisoned in West Virginia for violating an injunction, are out on bail, and their cases will come for trial July 16.

The Central Labor Union has taken the first step to organize a distinct labor party. At the meeting last week an address to the workingmen and a platform of principles was adopted.

T. V. Powderly has blossomed forth as a full-fledged coal baron. Along with several others he incorporated a company, with a million capital, to work a mine—and some workingmen—near Scranton, Pa.

The coal mines of Holland are owned by the state. The annual profit is nearly 33 per cent., though the miners are better paid and work shorter hours than in other similar industries in that country.

Julius Zorn, national secretary of the United Brewery Workers, has issued a statement to the effect that his organization will not secede from the A. F. of L., despite reports to the contrary, nor will the Western locals be compelled to leave the American Labor Union, which body has done much good for the brewery workers west of the Mississippi. Mr. Zorn declares that whatever differences the brewery workers may have with the executive officials of the A. F. of L. will be thoroughly aired at the New Orleans convention of the Federation, the proper place.

JUST ISSUED!

A leaflet entitled, "Down with the Meat Trust," by Victor L. Berger, has just been issued by the Milwaukee Social Democratic Herald Publishing Co., and will be supplied in lots at 20 cents per hundred.

As the Herald goes to press the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor is in session in Milwaukee, with the largest attendance in the history of the organization. Secretary Frederick Brockhausen called the meeting to order. Temporary chairman F. J. Weber in his address scored Senators Spooner and Quarles for their vote on the Chinese exclusion bill.

Secretary Brockhausen in his report urged the members to cease from dividing their strength at the ballot-box and outlined labor legislation that would be demanded (not begged) from the next state legislature. Later, the convention denied seats to three men who have been leaders in the attempt to form a dual central labor body in Milwaukee in an attempt to disrupt the labor movement at the behest of capitalistic politicians.

Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

Meeting of Wednesday, July 2, with Delegate Rosenberg in the chair and Delegate Sheehan vice chairman. Roll call showed twenty-six organizations represented. Business Agent Anderson tendered his resignation. Accepted. Delegate Brodde's resignation as recording secretary was accepted, he being no longer a delegate. New delegates admitted from Coremakers, No. 47; Coopers, No. 30; Beer Bottlers, No. 213; Cigarmakers, No. 25; Woodworkers, No. 8. Delegate Washtel's resignation on the executive board accepted, he being no longer a delegate. Organizer Frank J. Weber was made temporary business agent, Delegate Heath was elected recording secretary and Delegate Dittmar elected to the executive board. Executive board announced the employment of an advertising solicitor for the Labor day souvenir. A national officer of the Bartenders and Waiters explained why the local charters were taken away and said a new union was being formed. Subject put over till next meeting. Scab labor on the Gimbel building discussed. It was decided to endorse the position of the carpenters, subject to the approval of the national organization of carpenters. Business Agent Anderson reported as to the strike of the electric linemen against the telephone company. He said they asked that the slot telephones be boycotted and that the legislative committee ask the city council to grant a franchise to a competing telephone company, which he thought would help them to get more wages. After a protracted debate, in which delegates protested against the council taking a stand, contrary to its constitution and declaration of principles, the request was divided in half and the first half in favor of endorsing the strike and boycott endorsed. The chair declared the second half unconstitutional. The committee on entertainment of Wisconsin State Federation convention reported. An outing at West Side Union park with address by H. Gaylord Wilshire, a tallyho ride, a smoker and other features were provided. It was arranged that the charges against Paul Buehner be drawn up and meeting held Sunday. The secretary was instructed to notify all unions having labels to send delegates to reorganize the label section, at a time to be fixed by the business agent. The Cincinnati brewery workers acknowledged donation from council, but said moral support was most needed. A complaint against Pabst park by the Musicians' Union was given to the business agent for investigation. Protest from Broommakers against the making of brooms in the Green Bay reformatory and suggesting that the inmates work on prison farm and make prison supplies endorsed. The sum of $25 was donated to the Coremakers' strike. The amendment to the constitution—section 5, article 2—was put on final passage and carried: "I promise to buy no article of merchandise that does not bear the union label, where it is possible to secure the same, and to use my influence to further increase the supply and demand for union-made goods." Receipts for evening, $33.67. Expenditures, $90.30.

FREDERIC HEATH,
Recording Secretary.

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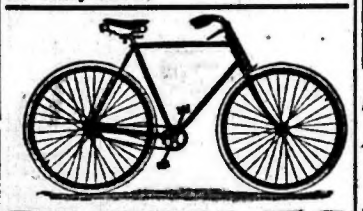

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MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT, IN PROBATE—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County, ss. In the matter of the last will and testament of Anna Margaretha Kupfer, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Anna Margaretha Kupfer, deceased, late of the city and county of Milwaukee, has been delivered and deposited with the above named court; and whereas, application has been made by Christ Kupfer and Edward Kupfer, praying that the same be proved and admitted to probate, according to the laws of this state and that letters testamentary be granted thereon according to law to said Christ Kupfer and Edward Kupfer.

It is ordered, that said application be heard before this court at a regular term thereof, to be held in the county court room at the court house in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1902, at 9 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper printed in said city, prior to said hearing, and by serving a copy of this order personally on Albert Froede, the guardian ad litem of the minors interested in said estate, at least ten days prior to said day of hearing.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1902.
By the Court, CASIMIR GONSKI,
Register of Probate.
RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

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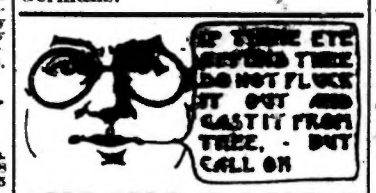

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Emil Brodde.....Recording Sec'y
Nels Anderson.....Business Agent
Gus. Esche.....Treasurer

Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday in each month at Kaiser's Hall, 298 Fourth Street.

Metal Trades Section meets first and third Monday.

Label Section meets every second and fourth Wednesday.

Building Trades Section meets second and fourth Thursday.

Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursday.

Office of the Business Agent: 318 State Street

BRASS MOULDERS' LOCAL 141

Meets every first and third Tuesday of the month at West Side Armory hall.
Agent for the Herald: Joseph A. Brefke.

BEER BOTTLER'S UNION No. 213

Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays, Sixth and Chestnut Street.
Office, 331 Chestnut St.
HERMAN A. HEIN, Secretary.
Agent for the Herald and Vorwaerts.

HORSE SHOERS' UNION No. 11

Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, Fraternity Hall, 222-224 Grand Ave.
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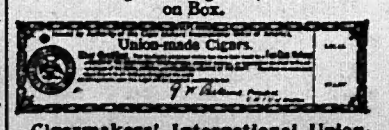

Cigarmakers' International Union No. 25, office and employment bureau, 318 State Street. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesday, at 602 Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Financial Secretary.

Gleanings from Socialistic Fields.

Notes from Yankee-land.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson is making things lively in Denver.

Colorado has a membership of 804, and still growing.

Chicago Socialists will hold their fourth annual picnic at Calumet grove, Blue Island, August 17.

The donations to the coal strike fund at national headquarters now amount to $133.89.

The report of National Secretary Greenbaum for May shows expenditures of $493.75. The receipts were $565.82.

The Co-operator has changed form and now appears as a neat magazine. A view of the Burley colony is given in the July issue.

Comrade Grethen, the Social evangelist, is having big street meetings in Minneapolis, and getting rid of lots of literature.

Comrade Nels Anderson left Milwaukee the past week to take up his residence in Toledo, where he will work for a Milwaukee brewery.

The Colorado Supply Co. of Trinidad posted notices that employes going to hear Father Hagerty would be dismissed. The boys went just the same.

Comrade T. S. Smith, editor of the Oklahoma Socialist, was nominated for Congress by the Oklahoma Socialists, June 23. There are thirty branches in the territory.

Toledo Socialists recently passed resolutions condemning Bishop Quigley for "attempting to array the Catholic Church against Socialism and connecting Socialism with anarchy."

Father McGrady will speak on Socialism at Butte, Mont., July 11, 12 and 13 and at eight other cities of that state. Denver will try to get him on his way back to Kentucky.

Victor E. Southworth, formerly a preacher at Janesville, Wis., but now at the head of a People's church in Denver has been making some stirring Socialist addresses in Colorado.

It is reported from Salt Lake City that the division in the ranks in Utah has resulted to date in the Boomer faction mustering four branches and the anti-Boomer faction fourteen.

The state referendum for treasurer of the Wisconsin state board resulted in the unanimous choice of Comrade John Reichert, secretary of the Federated Trades' Council, Milwaukee.

The Socialist campaign in St. Louis will be opened August 16 by a monster demonstration at the Exposition music hall, with Father McGrady and Comrade Thomas J. Morgan as speakers.

The comrades of Cowley county, Kansas, nominated Comrade W. J. Stewart for county treasurer. Comrades Smith of the Oklahoma Socialist and Lowther of the Southwestern Advocate addressed the convention.

The Utah state convention has been called for July 24, at Salt Lake City. A state organization will be formed, and a state ticket nominated. The call is signed by the temporary state chairman, Comrade Kate Hilliard.

Now that Secy. Greenbaum is complaining of a dearth of funds, is a good time to take a new tack in the matter of national activities. It is high time he began to cut his coat according to his cloth, for the conduct of the head office has been far from satisfactory.

Arranging and supporting certain favorites of the old Springfield faction as lecturers, with expensive cross country tours may be a good thing for certain favored "kangaroo" papers for the benefit of whose subscription-lists the tours are primarily arranged, but whatever of general good may come of it, it is much too high a drain on the pocket books of the comrades at large, especially as the results are not apparent.

State Organizer Saunders of Illinois ran against some addled capitalistic cold storage eggs in the town of Assumption the other day. He was crowded to the depot by the mob and was glad to reach Decatur on lighting express time to get a change of raiment.

The state convention of Washington was held at Seattle, July 29. Resolutions on the farmers and on union labor were passed. Thomas McNeill was nominated for supreme court judge and J. C. Harkness, D. Burgess and G. W. Scott for Congress.

Guy H. Lockwood, one-half of "the Lockwoods," who is state secretary of the party in Minnesota, as well as organizer, is traveling about the state in a covered van, selling literature from town to town and speaking and organizing. He meets with good success, particularly with the farmers.

The Minneapolis comrades held their county convention recently and nominated S. M. Holman for Congress, Walter Haeglin for sheriff, Charles D. Raymer for mayor, August Kingsbury for comptroller, and P. J. Simpson for treasurer. They propose to put up aldermanic candidates in nearly every ward.

Comrade R. O. Stoll of Eau Claire has consented to put in a portion of his school's vacation time in organizing throughout Western Wisconsin. He begins next week with meetings at Menominee and Hudson and will also go to Chippewa Falls. He will then take up a regular route now being prepared by the state committee.

If the Oregon Socialists listen to the De Leonistic song of the editor of the Seattle Socialist they will stagnate their movement and make progress of the true and fragile glass conscious, r-r-r-r-revolutionary sort, i. e., by going steadily backward. Since the Socialist speaks of the discrepancy in the Oregon vote, it might explain similar phenomena in various glass-conscious strongholds at the last election, while the Milwaukee vote was measurably uniform!

From the Minneapolis Union we get the following about the personality of Comrade Charles D. Raymer, who is the candidate of our party for mayor of the Flour city: "He is a member of the Retail Clerks' Association and a consistent advocate of the rights of the workingman. He has been a resident of Minneapolis for the past sixteen years and stands for the most progressive thought of the day, being a close and earnest student of economic questions." He is also manager of the Masonic Book Company of Minneapolis.

Barbers! Read our offer in another part of this paper.

Across the Herring Pond.

Owing to sickness of Madam Vandervelde, the contemplated tour of Emil Vandervelde in America has been abandoned.

Millerand ceased to be a member of the French cabinet on June 3, the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry on that date tendering their resignation.

On the ground that the making of phosphorus matches is very injurious to the workers engaged in the match trade, the Saxon Federation of the Consumer's Unions at Leisnig, June 1, passed a resolution to hereafter handle Swedish matches only.

The band of outlaws, organized under the name of "Los Turbas," is used by the authorities of Porto Rico, to terrorize the Trade Unionists and Socialists and to compel them to disband their organizations. An "official" investigation of these outrages is now in process.

The result of the recent first election of a member of the German reichstag for Bayreuth, largely an agricultural district, shows a Social Democratic gain of 1,287 since 1898, in a poll of 13,874 votes, the other parties losing 800 votes. It is expected that the Socialists will land the seat at the second ballot.

Further advices from San Juan, Porto Rico, state that warrants have been issued for the arrest of 15 members of the Socialist party by the authorities. Our secretary, Saturnino Dones, and most of the other comrades have fled to New York to escape persecution. The party is temporarily disorganized as a result. Hurrah for the star spangled banner!

Comrade Jaures of France had this to say of the election in the chamber of deputies:

"The political result of the first meeting of parliament is so brilliant and so decisive that it cannot be denied by those who are defeated." The Socialists seem pleased that Bourgeois rather than Deschanel was elected president of the chamber.

The well-known Italian Socialist lawyer, Alfredo Angiolini, was appointed professor of criminal law in the University of Parma recently. He is also editor of the weekly literary journal, Quo Vadis, in Florence. The Socialists journalist, Ettore Fabietti, has also been made a professor in the same university, he having the chair of Italian literature.

Minneapolis Affair.

The Minnesota comrades met at Minneapolis July 4 and nominated the following state ticket: For governor, J. E. Nash of Minneapolis; for lieutenant governor, M. A. Brattland of Ada; for secretary of state, B. F. Muledge of St. Paul; for auditor, J. Edward Carlson of St. Paul; for treasurer, J. N. Jennings of Crookston; for attorney general, C. D. Bassett of Dundas; for railroad commissioner, J. Milligan of Crookston; for clerk of supreme court, A. C. Bradshaw of Pelican lake. A strong platform was adopted and the matter of a name discussed in the event that the courts refused the use of both Socialist party and Social Democratic party.

We get some very good reports from Minneapolis these days. The mayoralty campaign is already on and the state campaign began with the convention on July 6, elsewhere noticed. Meetings have been held at least once a week since the election last November. There is an exposure of municipal rottenness on just now and our comrades are making the most of it, for it gives them fine texts for Socialist sermons. After the election last November the comrades declared that their campaign was just opening and they have kept their word and are not to do more than simply count noses. Following is the speaking programme for the next three months:

July 13.—"Socialism the solution of the Labor Problem," by Prof. Melvin L. Gates.
July 20—"Why People Lie," by W. M. Mitchell.
July 24—(Thursday evening) John C. Chase, ex-mayor of Haverhill, will speak.
July 27—"Why be a Socialist," by J. A. Temple. Others to follow.

Meetings are held every Sunday afternoon at 3 at Socialist hall, 125 Nicollet avenue. The rooms are open week days from 12:30 to 6:30 p. m., with Organizer J. E. Nash in charge. It is a good place for comrades and sympathizers to drop in.

State Executive Board.

The State Executive Board July 6 voted to send out Comrade R. O. Stoll of Eau Claire for three weeks to organize Western Wisconsin. They also made further arrangements for the two weeks' organizing tour of Comrades Gaylord and Berger, as announced in the Herald. With these three excellent organizers in the field, the state will soon be thoroughly organized.

The Board voted $10.00 to the Union Secretaries' Fund.

Following is the financial statement:

RECEIPTS.

Campaign Fund	$111.80
From supplies	1.75
Dues	42.75
Balance at last report	136.81
	$293.11

Expenditures—None.

E. H. Thomas, Secy.

State Campaign Fund.

Branch 10 of Milwaukee	$17.25
J. K. S.	.50
George Lennon	.25
Wm. Flamm	.25
Robt. Meister	.25
F. C. Belau	.25
Al. Zerbel	.25
Charles Belas	.25
Peter Kellch	.25
R. Gatzke	.25
Geo. Neff	.25
Geo. Schopp	.25
Alb. Krause	.25
James Fogg	.25
Alf. Abesstein	.25
A. Samen	.25
J. Fischer	.25
H. Ernst	.25
Edw. Miller	.25
Total	$27.75

Milwaukee County—Important!

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Social Democratic party of Milwaukee county held last Monday evening Saturday, August 30, was selected as the date for holding a county convention, the place to be selected later. About forty members of the committee were present, all reporting gains for the party in the different wards.

Preliminaries will be held Friday night, August 22, and caucuses on Wednesday, August 27. A representation of one delegate for every fifty votes cast at the last general election was decided on, which will make the convention one of about 100 delegates.

Socialist History and Portrait Gallery.

The Socialist movement in America has a history of special interest and value. It has not yet been exhaustively written, but a little book of 133 pages by Frederic Heath, entitled "Social Democracy Red Book; A Brief History of Socialism in America," should be read by every Socialist and have a place in the library of every student of socialism and everyone in the least interested in the great social, industrial and economic questions of the day.

This little book contains portraits of Albert Brisbane, the first American agitator, Robert Owens, Cabet, Weitling and other pioneers; also portraits of leading workers in the movement, together with their biographies.

The book also contains Karl Marx's letter on the single tax, election statistics, controversies and other features of historic interest.

The reader will find it packed with data and invaluable for reference. It can be had in cloth or paper binding, the former for 50c, the latter for 15c. Orders should be addressed to Standard Publishing Company, Socialist publishers, Terre Haute, Ind.

If all the people work, very little work by each man will be enough.

Make a try for that dictionary premium. A dictionary is an everyday necessity.

WHAT THE WORKERS ARE ABOUT.

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

I. Goldstein, 227 Clinton street, New York. Fruit stand.

H. Vigderson, 73 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

E. Vandervoort, 148 South Peoria street, Chicago.

James Lambert, Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Max Fuller, 363 Sedgwick street, Chicago.

L. Joster, 42 Gouverneur street, New York, takes subscriptions for this paper.

Aug. L. Mohr, 1717 Erie avenue, Sheboygan, Wis.

Milwaukee agents:

Carl Malewski, 1151 Twenty-third street.
Paul Mueller, Brown and Thirty-first street.
Nick Petersen, 2714 North avenue.
Carl Kleist, 740 Thirty-second street.
Fred. Leist, 430 Greenfield avenue.

Union Secretary Fund Roll of Honor.

"Daily Ballot," Minneapolis	$1.00
G. M. Johnson, Pine Bluff, Ark.	1.00
Eugene H. Rooney, Milwaukee	1.00
E. D., Chicago	1.00
Fredk. Brockhausen, Milwaukee	1.00
H. B., New York	1.00
"Chicago"	1.00
State Board, Wisconsin	10.00
E. C. Jr., Denver	1.00
Total	$18.00

This is a fund by which it is proposed to send the message of Socialism and wage emancipation via the Social Democratic Herald, to every labor union in the United States, for a period of a year, less two months. As fast as the donations come in the number of subscriptions thus paid for will be begun. The contributor has the right to indicate his choice of state or trade.

From The Mail Bag.

Pine Bluff, Ark., June 30.—Social Democratic Herald: You will find enclosed $1 which you can place to the union secretaries fund. I think that a good plan you have hit on. I have spent a great deal of money on spreading the gospel of Socialism. Would do more if I was able.

G. M. Johnson.

Spokane, Wash., July 5.—Dear Herald: I have closed my campaign in British Columbia. It was a rather trying expedition, but it will have good results. At each point the crowd was large, and at most places the halls were not sufficient to hold the people. They have started a middle class party there called the Provincial Progressive party to head off the Socialist party, but it will fail of its purpose. For a brief time only it will flourish, but the comrades there, as on our side of the border, realize that they have got to have a clear-cut party, and the Socialist party there is making progress and will soon be master of the field. You will see by the enclosed cutting (a Chicago dispatch) that the old leaders of the labor unions propose to stamp out the light of progress, which has begun to spread over this section. They will get fooled when they come out this way, for the eyes of many of the workers are opened and they cannot be forced back into the reactionary bogs of the old and threadbare kind of unionism.

Eugene V. Debs.

Newark, N. J., July 5.—Editor Herald: On the 4th of July, at National Park, N. J., there was a patriotic service in the afternoon. The question: "What Political Party Should We, as Patriots, Support?" was answered by representatives of four parties, each being given thirty-five minutes, as follows: Republican—Herbert A. Drake of Camden, N. J.; Democratic—William H. Berry of Chester, Pa.; Social Democratic—George H. Strobell of Newark; Prohibition—Ernest A. Boom of Florence, N. J.

Wm. Hoffnagle.

Olympia, Wash., June 24.—Editor Herald: Your paper is doing extra good work for the cause. You are on the right track when you attack the so-called labor leaders, who want the workers to keep out of politics, that they themselves may get some plums from the capitalistic class for hoodwinking the proletariat. Go ahead and smoke the traitors out. If they come here they can hold labor meetings in the public park with the approval of our Republican administration, for they are "purps" of the same breed.

A. L. Skinner.

This paper to any address, 10 weeks, 10 cents. Send for subscription blanks.

Talks with the Workers.

NOTICE.—In spite of what we supposed were ample provisions, our Independence Day edition was exhausted before all the mail orders were sent out, and the presses had to be started again. This will explain why some orders were so late in being filled.

If it isn't an indication of a wonderful growth in Socialist sentiment in the land, what is it, when the workers do more work in the warm months than they did in the colder ones? The mail carrier groans under his burden these days, and the end is not yet. * * * The boys are waking up to the possibilities of that union secretary fund in fine style. They are beginning to catch the full force of it and to realize what fine propaganda it is—just in the right place and in the right. Watch the list grow! * * * Our own Nic. Peterson—not the Tenth ward Nic, but the Fourth ward fellow—got busy last Sunday and scooped in eleven subscribers. He declares it was easy. * * * Comrade Mohr of Sheboygan again led the list in dictionary sales last week and sent in at the same time nineteen yearlies. Some people do it so easily! * * * Comrade Wachtel of Milwaukee made a trip to Two Rivers last week and there'll be a nice bunch of Herald readers there each week as a result. * * * The dictionaries are fairly walking away! It is a fine book—a necessary book. You pay for the book and get the paper free. Tell your friends about it. * * * Comrade Silver of Bluffton, Ind., gets in line and sends his good wishes for our future. * * * Tell your barber about our razor offer. It is worth his while to consider it. * * * Milwaukee has been full of state comrades this past week, in attendance on the State Federation meeting. A fine lot of fellows! We are proud of the movement in this state, you may be sure. Sheboygan had twenty delegates—every one a Socialist. Carry the news to Gompers! * * * How the Fourth of July edition did vanish, though! And to all points of the compass. Keep it up!

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. F. F. Jensen, Dorchester, Wis.—As you make no specifications we cannot answer your objections. A debate on such a subject would be a waste of time, even if it could be arranged.

J. P. J., Wisconsin—You entirely mistake the 1886 affair, relying doubtless on the false reports of the capitalist dailies at the time. The end sought was a universal eight-hour day, a reform certainly in the interests of the race. Rusk spoiled his previous record of sending word to the capitalists of Hudson that what the strikers there needed was bread instead of bullets, by allowing the capitalistic pressure to cause his sending the troops to Milwaukee against the judgment of the then mayor.

"Railway Union," Ackersburg.—You are behind the "Times," if you will permit the joke. The Railway Times changed its name to the Social Democrat in 1897. A year later the name was changed to Social Democratic Herald. In 1901 the paper was removed from Chicago to Milwaukee, and is now before you.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

The following is the national platform of principles of the Social Democrats: The Socialist party of America, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition of Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue therefrom to be used on the reduction of the taxes of the capitalist class, but the entire revenue to be applied first, to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, and then to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production, to decrease the share of the capitalist class and to increase the share of the workers in the product of their labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age, the revenue therefor to be derived from the government.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose, in order that the workers may receive the product of their toil.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in making these demands as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and in the establishment of the co-operative common wealth, we warn the people against the public ownership demands made by capitalistic political parties, which always result in perpetuating the capitalist system through the compromise or defect of the Socialist revolution.

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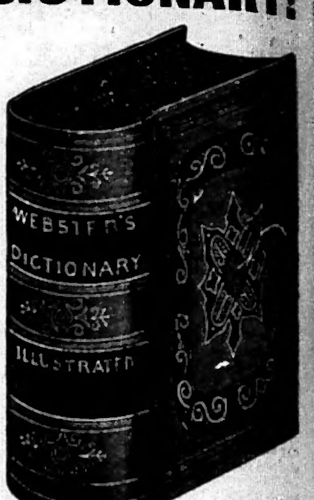
An Appendix of 10,000 Difficult Words, Pronouncing Vocabularies of Scripture Names, Greek and Latin Proper Names, Modern Geographical Names, Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms, Compendium of Biography, Heroes and Heroines of Prose and Poetry, Dictionary of Nome de Plume, Dictionary of Mythology, Dictionary of Musical Terms, Dictionary of Familiar Allusions, Lexicon of Foreign Phrases, Dictionary of Abbreviations, and FOUR BEAUTIFULLY COLORED PLATES showing, in their actual color, Flags of Various Nations, U. S. Naval Flags, Pilot Signals of Various Nations, Yacht Club Signals, Shoulder Straps for Officers.

This is a big dictionary that any student or householder may be proud to have as a reference work. It measures 9 by 11 inches and weighs 8 pounds. It is listed in the publishers' catalogue at $4.25, when bound in sheepskin, with marginal index.



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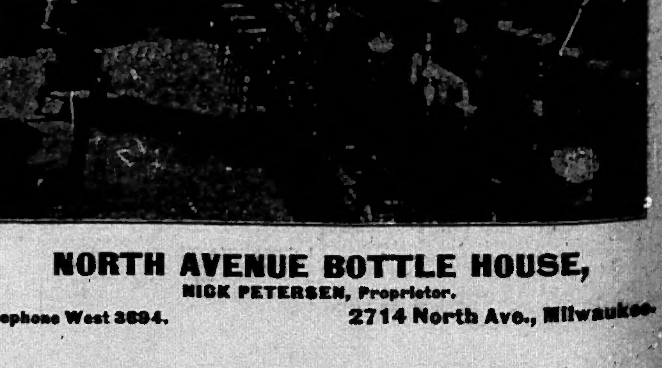

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